

JUNE • 1947

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Our Friends, the Republicans

THE Republican majority in Congress appears to be determined to cripple labor. This is the same Republican majority which assured us last fall that labor had nothing to fear from a Republican victory at the polls; that the Republicans wanted public office only to show their warm affection for working people.

Since then they have been busy removing restrictions from business and attempting to apply them to labor. Business gets less regulation and labor gets more. There will be just as many federal restrictions as ever but they will be transferred from business to labor. That's the program of the Republican majority in Congress as it unfolds under the leadership of Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley.

So far the Republican majority has shown no intention of dealing honestly with the labor question. The dual purpose of the Republicans is to embalm labor and embarrass the President, not to enact legislation of benefit to the country.

Instead of separating the Republican labor program into several specific measures, the leaders have insisted on throwing every crackpot proposal together into one bill.

President Truman must accept everything by signing the bill or reject everything by vetoing it. There is no middle ground of compromise. And whatever the President does, the Republicans are prepared to censure him for it.

They will picture him as an enemy of labor if he signs it and as the enemy of the public if he doesn't. Thus the Republicans discharge their solemn responsibility as the majority party, responsible for the acts of Congress.

It is not surprising that, after only six months in power, the Republicans have lost the confidence of the public.

Probably the Republicans believe that it will again be possible for them to kid labor into not voting in November of 1948. They may think that labor will again accept the soft words the Republican politicians spread to conceal their evil intentions.

We don't think so. No amount of Republican propaganda can explain away the statistics. These show that the Republicans in the House voted 215 to 22 in favor of the Hartley bill.

And in the Senate, only three of the 51 senators voted against the Taft bill. Out of 295 Republican senators and congressmen, only 25 voted for labor.

On the basis of that showing, the Republican party is not friendly to labor. It is exactly the opposite. It is 92 per cent against labor!

We wonder what the campaign orators will say about that, come election time.

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Teamsters Give Most to AFL

Donate \$93,750 to Advertising Fund; \$10,000 to Phone Girls

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

WE JUST gave our check to Mr. George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for \$93,750. This was in accordance with the assessment levied on us and on all international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This is equal to 15 cents per member. The above amount was the assessment on the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We paid the largest contribution of any international union to this publicity fund which had been requested to help to defeat or to help to influence the President to veto the labor bill passed by Congress. It will become a law if the President signs the bill.

The next highest contribution on this assessment was from the United Mine Workers, whose check amounted to \$90,000.

We also decided in the general office to give a check of \$10,000 to the striking telephone girls, engaged in a heroic struggle against the biggest combination of wealth, the most far reaching monopoly in this country, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

It was really encouraging and at the same time depressing to see those young girls picketing the luxurious, modern buildings of this monopolistic corporation.

We don't know whether all those girls will win the strike, but we do hope they will. The outlook is not at all encouraging, because some of those companies, all merged into one huge trust, are in many places determined to starve them into submission.

Well, as we have repeatedly said, no strike was ever lost and if those courageous strikers lose this time it is a certainty that they will organize again and again.

The assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor, which is an absolute necessity, does not exclude us from paying our monthly tax, which amounts to over \$100,000 a year, to the federation, besides what we pay to the building trades, labor trades and other AFL divisions. Those are only some of the expenses connected with the International Union.

The cost of printing and mailing our journal has more than doubled within the last five years because of the increased price and scarcity of paper, the increased cost of labor to the printer and the large increase in circulation.

Our legal department last year, with the advice and counsel we endeavor to give to our local unions, cost us over \$200,000. Since our last convention some years ago it has cost us for legal services alone very close to one million dollars.

Our statistical and legislative departments in Washington, with necessarily large office space, are also running into big money.

I think that our membership should realize that this organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is their organization and that it cannot go on without sufficient funds to carry on all those necessary departments and divisions which we have established and maintained in recent years and which we must not only maintain, but enlarge.

It has been charged, rightfully or wrongfully, that the Teamsters' local unions, who are so generous locally, are the cheapest organization in the American labor movement insofar as their contributions to their International are concerned. There has not been an increase in the per capita tax to the International Union since 1920, or in 27 years. No institution can stand still, tied to a post, and expect to get results.

In less than one hour, in a discussion before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in which this writer participated, over a million and one-half dollars were practically guaranteed by the action of the council and by the organizations represented in the council and the other unions who are not represented in the executive council.

It was the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor where everyone connected with the federation and some organizations who are not connected with it, graciously and freely accepted the decision of the council and sent in their assessments almost immediately.

The Teamsters' Union, insofar as working conditions for the membership and increases in wages, have advanced more in the last 20 years than any other organization of labor in this or any other country.

We have had very close to one hundred million dollars in increased wages for the past three and one-half years.

This money goes into the homes of our workers. In addition to this we have more holidays with pay and have established many other conditions too numerous to mention here. You, our membership, you officers of our unions throughout the nation know what has been done in your several districts through the influence, strategy and help-

fulness of our organization locally and nationally.

It must be remembered that every local union is chartered by the International and that charter means a license to function in the name of the International Union and that charter can be withdrawn at any time for violations of the law.

The law has been made by conventions, and don't let anyone be foolish enough to believe that they can get along permanently or even for a short time without the aid, power, influence and protection of the International Union. I have seen it tried more than once by overambitious individuals and I have seen them fail and repent too late for their errors.

It must be understood by the membership that this International Union belongs to the membership and to the local unions and that general officers who may be elected are the custodians of the funds of the International. The funds are expended in accordance with the laws laid down in the constitution, which, I repeat, are drafted by the representatives of the membership who attend the International conventions.

We have a convention starting on August 11 and the delegates to that convention must make up their minds that, if they desire, as I know they do, that their International functions properly and efficiently, they must increase the revenues to their International Union.

This one cent per day per member or 30 cents per month, which was established in 1920 in the city of Cleveland 27 years ago, is antiquated. It belongs to the ages past.

With all our boasting about our great power and strength, our representatives to our conventions since 1920 have been negligent, willfully negligent, in not raising our monthly contributions from

the rate they established 27 years ago.

Local unions raised their dues—some of them too high. Local unions established their own salaries for their officers. Local unions judicially expend their funds, but if local unions are in need, their membership responds generously.

But those same representatives of local unions coming to the convention, who are so generous with everybody else, are rather indifferent, might we say mildly selfish, when dealing with their International Union. Yes, we have many of them who point to our large treasury, but they don't know the real facts.

The real facts are that, considering our enormous membership, the amount of money in the treasury for defense for each of our members is less now than it was 15 years ago. That is due to the fact that we have increased our membership to three times what it was when we held our last convention in Washington, D. C., in 1940.

If men pay \$2, \$3 or \$4 dues per month to a local union, that local union is certainly behind the times and negligent if it refuses to provide a substantial increase to the present revenues of the International Union which, I again repeat, are the lowest of any International Union that we know of in the labor movement. Sometimes we are compelled to apologize for the backwardness of our general membership in this respect.

Where would we be today if we were unable to meet our bills when we are attacked on every side by injunctions, by court proceedings and by all the innumerable enemies to which a powerful union such as yours is exposed? If money in wages has not the purchasing power it used to have a few years ago, that is also true of the monies of the

International Union, where the rates were established in 1920.

This International Union is only as strong as you make it. You, the general membership, the officers and delegates, should be instructed to take care of this very dangerous situation, because at this writing we are almost certain to be goaded and stabbed in the back by government and courts before the end of another year.

Without ammunition, when our brave men crossed all the barriers into Germany, our armies would have been destroyed. We, too, must have ammunition to meet the onslaught that is undoubtedly coming to the men and women of labor in the immediate future.

This is your problem as much as it is the problem of your executive officers. It is our duty to advise you of the danger. If you will not endeavor to remedy those dangers you can rest assured that you, the rank and file of our membership, will be the sufferers.

I have confidence in the judgment and common sense and decency of the membership of this International Union and I am sure that they will instruct their delegates to do that which should be done for their protection in the coming convention by seriously considering the dire necessity of increasing the revenues of your International Union so that we can function. The days of pinching nickels are gone. Labor is in danger today. It must fight for its life, and may not succeed. But to fight at all it must have the munitions of war which, in this case, means funds.

Each member must do his share in advising and instructing the delegates to the San Francisco convention. Help your elected officials to go forward, not backward.

How About Displaced Americans?

High Pressure Lobby Spends Lavishly for Cheap Labor

THE Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons has become one of the most highly financed pressure groups in the country, according to the last report of the *Congressional Quarterly*.

This is the organization behind the propaganda to suspend the immigration laws and admit 400,000 Europeans to provide cheap labor for American industry.

The propaganda in behalf of the displaced persons has been supposedly emanating from high minded and sympathetic persons stirred by humanitarian motives.

Now it stands exposed as a lavish spending lobby with 23 registered lobbyists drawing salaries of up to \$1,000 a month to induce Congress to amend the laws so that cheap labor can pour into the United States.

According to the report of the *Congressional Quarterly*, the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons spent \$47,707 in the first three months of this year lobbying in Washington. It spent additional thousands for field agents roaming the country contacting newspapers, churches, clubs and any other organization which could be induced under any pretext to aid the campaign to strike a body blow at organized labor.

The field agents do not admit any such motive, however. On the contrary, they profess great sympathy for labor and claim the admission of 400,000 Europeans, to be followed, no doubt, by another 400,000 Asiatics, would merely be a splendid humanitarian gesture which would have no effect whatever on American standards of living.

They blandly ignore questions as to where these 400,000 immigrants could

be housed, unless Americans are displaced to make room for them.

According to its lobbying expenditures so far this year, the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons was fifth from the top on the list of 88 organizations maintaining lobbyists in Washington.

It spent more money than the National Home and Property Owners' Foundation, the Southern States Industrial Council, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Grain Council, the steel industry, the lumber industry, the American Farm Bureau, the American Medical Association, the life insurance lobby and the veterans' organizations.

The campaign to admit 400,000 displaced persons is not charity. It's big business. That's exactly what we said it was when it first started.

And the program of big business is to crush labor and bring wages down, even if they have to bring in millions of Asiatics and Europeans to do it.

Unless labor fights to defeat every move to weaken our immigration laws, American labor and its standard of living will be drowned in a flood of foreign labor fighting for jobs at any price and willing to work under any conditions.

Already there are 3,000,000 Americans out of work as business begins preparing for a recession. A recession is a little depression. If it stays small, there is no cause for alarm.

But business is taking steps that may make it a big depression. It is laying off men at the same time that it demands the importation of foreign labor.

Conservative forecasts indicate that the number of unemployed will steadily

increase until about 7,000,000 are out of work by Christmas. Yet a high pressure lobby is trying to persuade Congress to admit 400,000 Europeans at a time when millions of Americans are walking the streets.

What will these Europeans do when they arrive? The Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons says they will live happily on loving care. It says they will not take the jobs of Americans.

If they don't they won't work. And if they don't work, they won't eat, unless the government feeds them.

Therefore the 400,000 Europeans will take jobs from Americans or else they will become public charges, fed and clothed by the taxpayers. There is no other alternative.

If the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons wants to do something for these people, why doesn't it send them to England and other countries, where a shortage of labor exists?

Many nations need workers. The United States needs jobs.

What we would like to know is who is putting up the money for the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons.

The field agents for this committee exhibit a list of meaningless names when asked that question.

They are supposedly charity groups, but, like the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, they appear to be front organizations concealing the real source of the revenue.

Certainly no legitimate charity in this country can afford to spend money on the scale that the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons is throwing it around.

We suggest that this committee, if it is really interested in human welfare, use its funds to provide homes for millions of displaced Americans living in sheds and slums and trailer camps.

Or isn't it interested in Americans?

The Teamsters' Union is interested in Americans. We want to protect their jobs and their wages. We don't want them to become displaced persons. That is why we have opposed, and will continue to oppose, every move from any source to batter down our immigration barriers.

H. R. 2910 would do this. It should be defeated.

Hartley Has Record of Negligence to Duty

Congressman Fred J. Hartley, Republican of New Jersey who is the chairman of the House labor committee and author of the most drastic and comprehensive bill restricting collective bargaining, has a record which shows an utter and inexcusable lack of interest in labor legislation.

For the past 10 years Representative Hartley has been a member of the House labor committee. In all those 10 years he attended only six meetings.

During those 10 years the most important labor legislation in history was discussed and acted upon by this committee. Representative Hartley appar-

ently wasn't interested. His opposition to labor legislation stemmed from his prejudices, not on the bills themselves, for he had only a vague idea what the bills were about.

And this is the man the GOP puts forward as the "friend of labor," in charge of labor legislation. It's cynical regard for social legislation.

Here is a man who has been delinquent in his duties as a congressman. He lacks curiosity about labor problems. He typifies a party that was thrown out of power 15 years ago because it lacked feeling for the mass of people.—*Northwest Teamster, Minneapolis.*

Convention May Last Full Week

Night Sessions May Be Necessary to Speed Work

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

TO THE delegates attending the International convention in San Francisco starting August 11, I desire to make this statement so that they can guide themselves as to their traveling there and their return home. Our conventions usually last about one week, provided we work on Saturday, which we should do if necessary because of the enormous expense of staying over and because of the shortage of rooms, etc. This is a matter to be decided by the committee on rules.

We have, however, secured the big auditorium until Tuesday evening, August 19. If we are not able to complete our work on the scheduled dates we may have to hold night sessions. Holding 3,000 men in a convention with the disturbed conditions throughout the nation should be avoided if possible.

We fully realize that delegates will want to travel and see parts of California and perhaps some may want to go north to the states of Washington and Oregon. Many who have never been to the West Coast will be extremely anxious to see as much as they can, to visit our unions and to generally get some understanding of that portion of the United States west of the Rocky mountains which has advanced so much industrially and otherwise during the past 30 years.

Every delegate should remain in the convention until the convention closes.

While we say that we are anxious that delegates see the country, come in contact with our people and educate themselves generally, the first and the greatest of all their responsibilities and their

duties is to the local unions they represent and which are paying their expenses and who entrust them with their future welfare.

The work done in the convention will be the law of the International Union until the next convention. There is a great deal of work because of the fact that we have not had a convention for nearly seven years because of our inability to procure transportation or hotel accommodations during the years of the war and since the war.

Therefore, the purpose of this message is to say to our people, don't make arrangements to leave before the adjournment of the convention. We will do everything in our power to finish the work of the convention, even by holding night sessions, in one week or in six full days, but at this writing we are of the opinion that we cannot finish the work of the convention in six days unless the delegates cooperate fully.

Business agents and officers of unions who are delegates should make arrangements and give instructions to those who stay home and to the membership of their local unions that under no circumstances shall strikes or lockouts or other controversies occur during the absence of the officers.

The first consideration of every officer should be to look after the interests of the membership whom he represents.

If a strike or lockout should take place during the three or four weeks' absence of the representatives of the union, it may be necessary for them to return immediately and take care of the situation.



LABOR NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH

From the Federated Press

PORTLAND, ORE.—Wage increases totalling 35 cents an hour since November, 1945, have increased the production cost of pine only \$5.25 per thousand board feet and fir \$4.66 per thousand, but quoted lumber price increases for the same period amount to \$20.50 and \$27.12 per thousand for pine and fir, respectively, a survey by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL) revealed here.

CLEVELAND—A black market in steel is slowing down production, raising prices and threatening to force many companies out of business. A survey by the Cleveland Press revealed that steel that should sell for \$70 to \$90 a ton is being peddled here for \$200 to \$250 a ton.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Board Chairman Robert R. Wason of the National Association of Manufacturers calmly advised a manufacturers' convention here May 12 that one of the ways to assure continued profits is to "reduce your organization if possible."

WASHINGTON—Harold E. Stassen, GOP candidate for the presidential nomination, told newsmen May 5 that although he favors the \$400 million Greek-Turkish aid program, it would "be a tragic mistake" for the U. S. to arm the Greek government forces for an all-out offensive against their guerrilla opponents.

CLEVELAND—There is no guarantee that President Truman will veto the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill, President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, warned May 15, urging unionists to bring all possible pressure to bear on the chief executive.

NEW YORK—Profits of 149 major industrial firms in the first three months of 1947 averaged 282.7 per cent over their profits for the same period in 1946, a *Wall Street Journal* survey revealed here.

PHILADELPHIA—Shop stewards of Local No. 195, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL), are now qualified to administer and direct the social welfare problems of their members. Forty-seven stewards have been graduated from a six-week course which included social security and unemployment compensation discussions and a detailed breakdown of public assistance machinery.

SEATTLE—Twenty-two Teamsters here have driven 300 times around the world without an accident. That's the equivalent record set by 22 members in driving a total distance of 7½ million miles. For their safety record they received awards from the Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin.

SAN FRANCISCO—About 86 per cent of 1,107 collective bargaining agreements in California include closed shop or union shop conditions and 9 per cent more include maintenance of membership clauses, the State Department of Industrial Relations announced here. The Hartley bill would invalidate the agreements.

WASHINGTON—The professional prohibitionists, emerging again from the national doghouse, urged the Senate commerce committee May 13 to prohibit liquor advertising in publications carried in interstate commerce.

FRANKFORT ON MAIN, GERMANY—The first U. S. move to indict as war criminals the industrialists who sparked the Nazi machine formally got under way at Nuremberg when the chief U. S. war crime prosecutor, Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, filed charges against 24 top I. G. Farben officials for planning and carrying out aggressive war, mass murder and plunder.

BIRMINGHAM—Organized labor won a smashing victory here as the Alabama supreme court tossed out a drastic strike breaking injunction used in the famous Greenwood Cafe case and held that the closed shop is still legal in this state.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—For failing to pay an employee the scale provided in his contract with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union (AFL), Leslie Dekom, restaurant operator, will spend the next six months in the county jail.

NEW YORK—School kids, hospital patients and old-age home residents will be treated to a series of 187 free concerts by Local No. 802, American Federation of Musicians (AFL), in the next six weeks, union spokesmen announced May 12.

CINCINNATI—AFL President William Green predicted here that the AFL and CIO would get together in time to form a political bloc of from 40 to 50 million votes before the 1948 presidential election.

NEW HAVEN—The National Religion and Labor Foundation condemned the Taft-Hartley bill as "sinister" and "a step toward social retrogression." The religious leaders asserted that "the issues involved are moral and spiritual, for the future well-being of all our people is at stake."

NEW YORK—An ever-widening buyers' strike against high prices is being felt by 95.5 per cent of 345 stores throughout the U. S. just surveyed by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Results of the poll were announced here May 13 by President Lew Hahn, who warned that "if prices continue high, there will be a tremendous drop off in business."

WASHINGTON—The much ballyhooed 1947 building boom appears to have been deflated before it even reached the "boomlet" phase. Inflationary building costs—up 100 per cent since 1939—have priced buyers out of the market for residential housing and business construction. Since price control was destroyed last November, building costs have risen almost 30 per cent to an all-time peak.

BALTIMORE—Democratic Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro was elected mayor of Baltimore in a Democratic sweep May 6 by a majority of 24,272. The Democrats won all 20 city council seats.

AUBURNDALE, FLA.—Following an orange season marked by victories in 22 out of 24 NLRB elections, AFL citrus locals throughout the state met May 18 to form the Florida Council of Citrus Workers' Unions.

WASHINGTON—That form of social security called "socialized medicine" by the publicists of the American Medical Association won the applause of the International Council of Nurses here May 8.

DENVER—Striking telephone workers accused the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. of tapping wires to their strike headquarters and using the private information thus obtained in bargaining with the union.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—The Missouri senate, by an almost unanimous vote, rejected a proposal to ban the closed shop in this state.

SAN FRANCISCO—Useful improvements in telephone service were suppressed for 12 to 30 years by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the phone trust which has been balking settlement of the nation wide strike for decent wages. According to the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, thousands of subscribers still are forced to use instruments that were obsolete 20 to 50 years ago.

WASHINGTON—Every major item in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of consumer prices rose between February 15 and March 15 as BLS May 2 announced that final figures for mid-March showed the highest index on record, 156 per cent of the prewar average.

WASHINGTON—There is now sizeable unemployment in a number of fields, including furs, shoes and leather, jewelry and novelties, women's apparel, department stores and some branches of textiles. And with the collapse of the construction boomlet, unemployment has appeared among building workers in metropolitan areas.

Taft Labor Measure Condemned

President Tobin Says Law Conceals Crimes of Business

PRESIDENT TOBIN strongly condemned the Taft labor bill in response to a request from the *DM Digest* of New

York City seeking his opinion on the measure. His answer, addressed to Associate Editor Marjorie Bailey, follows:

My opinion of the bill recently passed by the Senate, which is now in conference, is that it will turn out to be as injurious to labor as the other bill passed by the House.

There is no need of further labor legislation, at any rate until labor is given an opportunity to come out of the industrial war in which it has been engaged in recent years.

The passage of the Smith-Connally Act was the worst thing that could have happened to us during the war. The Brotherhood of Teamsters, with its enormous membership, did not have one strike of any importance during the war until the Smith-Connally Act was put into operation.

We had successfully impressed upon the membership of the Teamsters' International Union that we were obligated to the government and to our country, under our agreement with the National War Labor Board, to refrain from stoppages of work. When the Smith-Connally Act was enacted into law our people arose everywhere and demanded the right to strike in accordance with that Act.

I am satisfied that you cannot properly adjust any grievances that now exist, if they do exist, between labor unions and the public, by the passage of additional laws. Regardless of the fact that anti-labor congressmen and senators are endeavoring to convey to the public that the rank and file of labor favor the present contemplated legislation, I can assure you that this is not a fact; that labor almost unanimously is opposed to this legislation.

Many of our working people don't understand its seriousness.

They are engaged in daily toil and have not time to study the traps that are being set for the purpose of endeavoring to weaken or destroy labor by this legislation.

Credit must be given to the National Association of Manufacturers and other labor hating institutions for pushing forward this legislation. Even if it is not vetoed, it has accomplished its purpose by establishing a smoke screen, taking the eyes of the public away from the crimes committed against our government by profiteering manufacturers during and since the ending of the war.

With 1947 we entered the second postwar period year. Our industrial plant is more productive than it was in the days before Pearl Harbor and, what is more, it was untouched by enemy fire. Our industrial personnel, both labor and management, has developed new technique and skills which make it the envy of the world. Wartime controls have now been relaxed and our economy for the most part is now free for the creation of abundance for all our citizens. If we can but curb the lunatic fringes of both the left and the right, the arch-reactionaries and the Communists, we shall be able to raise the American standard of living to unparalleled heights.—*The American Photo Engraver.*

Galveston Drivers Show Heroism

Use Trucks as Ambulances in Texas City Explosion

USING their trucks as ambulances, the members of Local No. 940 of Galveston responded heroically to the call for help following the disastrous explosion at Texas City in April, according to a report received by General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English from G. C. Rickert, secretary and business agent of the Galveston local.

In a report of the casualties suffered by Local No. 940, Mr. Rickert told Mr. English how the Galveston union drivers answered the call for help with whatever equipment they were driving.

Laundry drivers rolled into Texas City with their laundry trucks while the drivers of pickup trucks, dump trucks and flatbeds reported for duty as ambulance drivers to rescue the injured while the huge Monsanto chemical plant was still erupting with terrific explosions that threatened the lives of everyone in the vicinity.

As the dead and injured were removed from the blazing wreckage, Teamsters drove them away in the motley assortment of relief equipment, the dead to the morgue and the injured to emergency hospitals that had been set up nearby.

Anything that had wheels was needed in Texas City and the Galveston Teamsters brought everything they had.

At the last report from Mr. Rickert, six members of Local No. 940 employed at the Monsanto plant were killed, while five others were missing and feared to be dead.

Two union members, Julia Turner and W. C. Hobbs, were seriously injured.

The dead are J. H. Davis, H. T. Sargent, R. Herrin, F. Munsch, C. Czolbe and T. Gillis.

The missing are Aneal Washington, Mose Rollins, M. Esperson, Pervey Jones and Doris Penntycuff.

Members of the union who lost members of their families in the holocaust were Jessie Trevino, F. W. Scott, F. X. Mayville, J. P. Gavranovic and John Emsoff.

While the Teamsters lost heavily in the tragedy, the Painters' Union suffered even more severely. The president of the union was killed, as were 39 members of the local.

Mr. English expressed sorrow at the heavy losses sustained in the tragedy but he was warm in his praise of the actions of the membership of Local No. 940.

"The brave members of our Galveston local brought great credit upon themselves and upon the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by their fearlessness in rushing to the relief of suffering humanity," Mr. English said.

"Their prompt response to the emergency call undoubtedly saved many lives. It is a source of great satisfaction and pride when reports like that of Brother Rickert are received in International headquarters.

"Many times, under many circumstances, the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have risked their lives, and sometimes given their lives, to help others.

"The members of Local No. 940 have written a glowing chapter in the history of our union. We are proud of them."

Laborers, Teamsters Sign Pact

Jurisdictional Questions Settled by Agreement

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE repeatedly stated that legislation which is now being enacted in the Congress and in the several states can never settle jurisdictional questions. The only way that jurisdictional questions can be settled is by men representing the unions sitting down themselves and reaching an agreement. This can be done if the representatives on both sides are honest with each other—I mean morally honest.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has the largest membership of any labor union in America and comes in contact with a greater number of other unions than perhaps any other international organization. We have at the present time practically no jurisdictional disputes on our hands, with any union.

Some two or three years ago we entered into an agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers. That agreement was published in the official magazines of both organizations. The membership of both organizations have religiously observed and followed that decision. If a case could not be settled between the local representa-

tives, it was then settled by the International representatives.

For a number of years we have had slight misunderstandings with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, because they come closely in contact with our membership. We have recently reached and signed an agreement with this international union, one of the largest unions in the American Federation of Labor. The agreement is published below for the guidance and information of our membership and of the labor movement.

We know positively that the Laborers will be as scrupulously careful in carrying out each section of the agreement as will the Teamsters. We pledge ourselves whole-heartedly and we pledge our local representatives to observe and carry out this agreement. The honor of the International Union pledges its fulfillment.

Again we say to the lawmakers, "Don't fence us in" with unjust and unnecessary laws dealing with jurisdiction.

Here is the agreement with the Laborers:

This memorandum is drafted for the purpose of clarifying jurisdictional conditions between the Laborers' International Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The International Laborers' Union recognizes the jurisdiction vested in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters over the driving of all vehicle

equipment in the delivery or distribution of materials to and from jobs and in and around all job sites.

It further recognizes the right of the Teamsters to load and unload all equipment, under conditions outlined above, except as specified below.

The International Laborers' Union further recognizes the jurisdiction of

the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to unload all vehicles at first point of rest or delivery on construction projects and the Teamsters recognize the jurisdiction of the Laborers to handle the materials within their jurisdiction in and around construction projects where such materials are being carried to and from the mechanics on the job and all general laborers' work in and around construction projects.

On construction projects where material is delivered directly to the job site, the loading, unloading and distribution of materials and the handling of tools and materials after the first drop or point of delivery, is the recognized jurisdiction of the Laborers. This does not involve warehousing, which jurisdiction has been vested in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

All employees working in warehouses of a permanent nature or of a semi-permanent nature, e.g., a large construction project which requires secondary storage depots, come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. All permanent warehousing outside of construction projects is the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Where the tool house or receiving lot or shed is operated at the actual job site, in connection with the actual construction project, the handling of the material and tools in and from this shed or lot shall be the jurisdiction of the Laborers.

Newly developed mechanical equipment which replaces wheelbarrows or buggies previously used by Laborers and used for the purpose of tending to workmen on the job in construction projects shall be the jurisdiction of the Laborers. Any newly developed mechanical equipment used to replace

trucks or other vehicles shall be the jurisdiction of the Teamsters.

On large construction projects, where materials are delivered to a warehouse, and from which, in turn, the said materials are then distributed to sheds or receiving lots, from which the materials are then delivered to mechanics using said material at the job site, the hauling, loading and unloading to, in and from the said warehouse is recognized as the work of the Teamsters and the handling and distribution of said materials in and from the sheds or receiving lots to the mechanics using said materials at the job site is the work of the Laborers; it being understood, however, that the driving of a truck or wagon, in all instances, belongs to the Teamsters.

It is understood and agreed between the representatives of the Teamsters' and Laborers' Unions, for the purpose of clarifying jurisdiction, that on lumber yards now organized by the Laborers, on or before the date of April 21, 1947, or by the Teamsters, shall remain in the jurisdiction of the international union in which they are now organized; it being further agreed that a listing of these yards shall be immediately furnished to both international offices.

The same provision shall apply in the instance of the manufacture of cement and concrete products and in concrete mixing plants and in sand and gravel pits and in crushed stone quarries, but it is understood and agreed, in this instance, that there is no question on the issue of warehousing jurisdiction after the actual manufacture and stockpiling.

Lumber yards organized after said date shall belong to the Teamsters, and cement and concrete products and concrete mixing plants, sand and gravel pits and crushed stone quarries organ-

ized after said date shall belong to the Laborers.

It is understood that this memorandum is entered into for the purpose of attempting to clarify jurisdiction as outlined above and in the event that any dispute arises on any job, the said dispute shall be immediately referred to the local representative of the Teamsters' and Laborers' unions involved. Failure on their part, within a period of three days, to reach a solution, it shall be referred to the international representatives in the district or to the men assigned by the international offices. Failure on their part to arrive at a solution within a period of ten days, the subject matter shall be referred to the general presidents of the two interna-

tional unions involved. During the period of time that these attempts are being made for solution, there shall be no stoppage of work on the job.

Dated April 22, 1947, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WARE-
HOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
DAVE BECK,
THOMAS E. FLYNN.

INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS,
BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS'
UNION OF AMERICA.

JOSEPH M. MORESHI,
JOHN W. GARVEY,
PETER FOSCO.

Do Taft and Wherry Remember These Words?

In June, 1946, the National Association of Manufacturers said: "If OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay . . . Prices will be fair and reasonable to all."

In July, 1946, Senator Robert A. Taft said:

"The President's figures on possible

increase are a wild guess and for the most part dead wrong."

In June, 1946, Senator Kenneth Wherry said: "Mr. Bowles has said that if price controls were eliminated, the price of meat would go up 50 per cent. Mr. Bowles is trying to scare us. My prediction is that without price control meat will cost less than today." (Meat is now up 60 per cent.)—*Mobile Labor Journal*.

Buyers' Strike Will Force Prices Down

The effort of the President to secure price reductions from business and industrial concerns makes little headway and the presidential press secretary reports that there has been no particular evidence of cooperation.

This, we think, will continue to be the state of affairs. Consequently, there is nothing to be expected from the campaign of the President. Sellers will continue to exact the highest possible price for their products. Only a depression,

caused by the strike of buyers, will force prices downward.

Intelligent consumers can do little or nothing to protect themselves, so far as necessary products are concerned, but they can compel price reductions by refusing to purchase luxury and near-luxury items. This process will automatically save consumers money which will have greater purchasing power when prices slump.—*Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin*.

Important!

To All Delegates Elected to Attend International Convention
at San Francisco, Calif., Opening on August 11, 1947

ATTENTION!

Don't forget to fill out the blank card sent to you from the Convention Committee.

Don't forget to send \$5 in money order or certified check for yourself and for anyone else accompanying you. Send this money immediately to:

D. W. MARSHALL, Secretary,
Teamsters' Convention Committee,
Sir Francis Drake Hotel,
San Francisco 1, Calif.

Allowance will be made to you in your hotel bill for this money, which must be forwarded at once. This rule is made by and insisted on by the Hotel Owners' Association of San Francisco. Unless you comply with this rule you will not have reservations. Upon receipt of your card filled out and the \$5 for each person by the convention committee in San Francisco, you will be allotted hotel space.

When you arrive in San Francisco proceed to your hotel immediately. Then you can report to the Credentials Committee, which will be located in the St. Francis Hotel.

Our delegates will be scattered throughout all hotels in San Francisco. It is a difficult proposition to procure 2,500 or 2,600 rooms in any city in the United States.

Help us all you can. If there are slight inconveniences, please be patient and endeavor to get them adjusted by taking them up with the several committees, composed of our people, who will be working night and day towards adjusting all problems connected with the convention.

Our organizers and local officials in California are working hard to get all arrangements perfected. No more difficult work in relation to conventions has ever been handled before by any district. Therefore you, as delegates, owe a great deal to your fellow members who are doing this work.

I suggest again that you be patient and help not only as a matter of duty and respect to the West Coast membership, but in order to relieve you and your associates of as much inconvenience as possible.

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

South Reduces Truck Accidents

40 Per Cent Decrease Reported by Southern Conference

By L. B. STANFORD
Editor, Southern Teamster

ACCIDENTS involving union truck drivers in the southern states have decreased 40 per cent since the Southern Conference of Teamsters inaugurated its highway safety program two years ago, according to Gordon Shryock of Tulsa, chairman of the safety committee.

Speaking to the seventh annual session of the Southern Conference in Savannah last month, Mr. Shryock pointed to the effectiveness of the Teamster program to reduce accidents in spite of lax traffic law enforcement in many of the southern states.

The Teamsters have gone about as far as they can in reducing accidents and any further reduction must come from better traffic laws and better enforcement, Mr. Shryock said.

Citing sources of highway fatalities, he pointed out that many states permit children to drive, while others have no fence laws and permit cattle to roam the highways at will.

Animals on the highways at night have been the cause of many serious accidents, Mr. Shryock told the conference.

"It is our members who are being killed on the highways in these accidents which could be prevented," he said. "We want something done about it. We want action, not words.

"The remarkable results we have obtained since we started our safety program at the Memphis meeting two years ago show what can be done. It is now up to the states involved to make a corresponding decrease in the accidents

due to the negligence of other drivers."

The conference backed up these remarks of the safety chairman with a resolution urging all the 100,000 Teamsters in the South to support a program to take traffic law enforcement out of politics and to stop the diversion of gasoline taxes and license fees from highway construction.

It was pointed out that with the constantly increasing volume of vehicular traffic, a constant construction policy must be maintained to make highway systems safe and adequate for the traffic they carry.

Better vehicle inspection laws were also urged by the conference, which asked the assistance of the Parent-Teacher Association and civic organizations in supporting a general program of highway safety.

The need for the safety program adopted by the Southern Conference two years ago was revealed in surveys conducted by the Teamsters, which showed that 62 per cent of the vehicles operating on southern highways at night had inadequate lights, dangerous lights or no lights at all.

Encouragement was given the conference by Capt. F. L. Brock, commanding officer of the Georgia State Highway Patrol. Capt. Brock commended the Teamsters and promised them the full support of the state police organization in making Georgia highways safe.

A year ago at the Tulsa conference the delegates set a goal of from 50 per

Southern Teamsters Meet



The upper picture shows delegates attending the 7th annual meeting of the Southern Conference of Teamsters in Savannah. The delegates are grouped in front of convention headquarters in the General Oglethorpe Hotel.

Below are the wives of several delegates as they were interviewed over Radio Station WDAR for a program featuring conference activities and the growth of the Teamsters' Union in the South.

cent to 60 per cent increase in membership for the year of 1946. The goal was exceeded. The various divisions of the Southern Conference reported gains ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent increase over the past year.

The building construction division and the taxicab and miscellaneous divisions lead with 100 per cent increase, while the sales division, warehouse division, shipbuilding and waterfront division and over-the-road and general hauling division all reported increases

of 50 per cent or better. The goal of the coming year has been set to top this record.

George Gooze, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, in speaking to the opening session, declared that the Teamsters in the South have been outstanding in their activities and in the past year had signed four times more contracts than any other organization, as well as winning four times more elections than any other organization.

One Employer Caused Chicago Crisis

WITHIN the last month the Milk Wagon Drivers, Local No. 753, and Dairy Employees, Local No. 754, had considerable controversy in Chicago with their employers over their new wage contract. One particular employer was extremely arrogant and unwilling to conciliate or endeavor to reach a settlement. He was so obstinate that Local No. 754 decided to withdraw its men from this particular dairy.

Immediately afterwards the other dairies, backing up their associate, locked out their employees. For a while it looked pretty bad for the city of Chicago insofar as getting milk, cream or other dairy products.

However, through the efforts of General Organizer Henry Burger, ably assisted by Frank Brown, president of the Chicago Joint Council, and other efficient and able persons of our union, working hand in hand with the officers of the two local unions involved and with the assistance of Mayor Kennelly of Chicago, the trouble, which might have become very serious, was adjusted. The men returned to work and substan-

tial guarantees were given for a betterment of working conditions.

At this writing there are a few problems yet to be adjusted for the milk drivers.

We mention this case because it may be helpful to our people elsewhere. First, we want to point out the courage and strategy and the ability of the officers of our union and next we want to point out the constructive, courageous position taken by Mayor Kennelly. Finally, we want to emphasize the danger that can be brought about by one unfair employer amongst a number of employers.

That reminds us also that the big strike in New York last year might have been settled without the serious consequences that prevailed, were it not for an individual who was selected to represent the employers.

These are days in which representatives of unions must use all their power and their ability, as well as their reasoning, to keep men working and to try to adjust their differences without strikes.

The union is the agency workers have developed to enable them to participate in free enterprise.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine.*

Tobin Asks Unity in Labor Fight

Western Conference Delegates Urged to Wire Senators

TO THE membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the 11 western states, represented by their delegates to the annual meeting

of the Western Conference of Teamsters in Santa Barbara, Calif., President Tobin sent the following message on May 4:

To the delegates and visitors of the Western Conference of our union I send my personal and official greetings with a prayer from my heart that your deliberations will be helpful to us in the labor movement and especially to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in these dark and discouraging days that now seem to engulf us and threaten the free working men and women of America with legislation worse than at any period in the history of the organized labor movement of our country.

In the discussions of the problems that confront your Western Conference, I know that you will deliberate as serious minded representatives of our union in a calm and serious manner and that when you have reached the end of your work you will have inaugurated and perhaps put into practice constructive expressions and actions which are so much needed by our own organization and the toilers of America in these discouraging days.

First let me suggest that each one of you contact your senators in Washington immediately. Request them, in behalf of your unions, to do everything in their power to defeat the dangerous legislation now aimed against labor and pending before the Senate. Our only hope is that the President will veto this legislation. If he does, you must follow up and request your senators to sustain the President's veto.

Many of us have given the greater part of our lives towards building and strengthening this organization in which you hold membership and to which you have so unselfishly and tirelessly given all there was in you.

Your brotherhood has raised the standard of living for our membership from a condition of almost slavery to the glorious and honorable position which we hold now in the labor movement of the world. We cannot and will not allow that work of yours and mine to be destroyed.

We will not permit our membership to again be driven into the darkness of discouragement and despair, and to this end I am hopeful that in your conference you will originate thought and action which will be an inspiration to the labor movement in the western portion of our great country. Confine yourselves, as I know you will, strictly to the problems that confront you in the western states.

I cannot express in these few moments in this message the great admiration that I have for the representatives of our union who are assembled in this Western Conference. Only history shall write and glorify the work you have done in recent years towards cementing and solidifying our great organization and towards bringing together and being so helpful to the many other organizations of labor and to the communi-

ties in general in the districts from which you have come.

You have stopped the monster of Communism at the doors of San Francisco; you have driven the enemy employers to a position of apology and retractiveness in Los Angeles; you have made your greatest enemies of a few years ago your best friends.

From Portland to Vancouver and up and down the western states you have brought into the homes of our membership and their families courage and hope and determination to see that injustice must be discontinued and that decency and honor and righteousness must prevail.

I am distressed because the great work done by labor during the war is now forgotten by the leaders of our government in many states and in the national capital, but it has this hope for me, that the more they persecute the honest men and women of labor the more they will bind us together and

solidify the labor movement of America and encourage us as a result of that persecution now aimed at us. I repeat, it will encourage us to work and act together so that we may drive our enemies to defeat as the men and women of America drove the enemies of civilization in the recent war into oblivion, from which we in America hope they will never return.

My associates and friends, be not downcast nor discouraged, be of good heart, be fearless. Go out as did the missionaries of old and endeavor to put life and hope into those engaged in our craft. Seriously consider those problems that confront us, and I am sure that when you adjourn your conference you will go forth with greater determination, if it is possible, to fight for the right and never cease fighting for that right until the war against the honest toilers of the nation has ended successfully in their behalf.

Wildcat Strikers Must Be Punished

Local unions must insist that those who are responsible for wildcat, independent or unauthorized strikes should be brought to trial and after a fair trial has prevailed, should be properly punished if found guilty, even to the extent of expulsion from membership.

Not only do the individuals responsible or participating in unauthorized strikes bring about injury to themselves but they are endangering the very life of the labor movement and before we know where we are, we will be faced with state and federal legislation which will undoubtedly penalize individuals and officers not only by heavy fines but by imprisonment.

The pity of it is that the average

member does not realize the danger today confronting himself, his children and the continuance of his local union and of the labor movement.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and all the enemies of labor are working night and day and are having considerable success in their efforts to strangle the men and women of labor and ultimately to destroy the labor movement.

Any action of ours, as individuals or as a group, which is unlawful and in contradiction to our laws, strengthens and helps our enemies and especially gives more fuel to our antagonists in the state and national legislatures.

Motor Carriers Press Railroads

Survey Reveals Increasing Use of Short Haul Trucks

INCREASING use of motor trucks and keen competition between the trucks and railroads, particularly for hauls of up to 500 miles, is forecast by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York.

The forecast is contained in a survey of postwar transportation trends in trucks, railroads, airplanes and ships.

The survey finds the motor freight industry in a better position than the other three, despite continuing shortages of equipment. The equipment shortage is hitting the railroads even harder, the board finds. Freight cars are being retired at the rate of 3,000 per month and the shortage of steel prevents replacements.

The railroads have 80,000 new freight cars on order and estimate that 125,000 must be built this year to restore railroad freight service to normal.

Some of the cars now in use are so old that it is necessary to sidetrack them for repairs several times during a single trip.

The increased production of trucks and parts is aiding the motor carriers to handle their old business and the new business that is coming to them because of rail congestion.

Some shippers complain that the motor lines are concentrating on cargoes that carry premium rates, thereby making it more difficult for shippers of other goods to obtain service.

The National Industrial Conference Board quotes business executives as saying that cost considerations are secondary to speed, reliability and efficiency.

They are willing to pay more for bet-

ter service, which the truck lines are providing.

Neither water nor air transportation is a serious competitor of the railroads or trucks, the survey finds. Water shipments are falling because of equipment shortages, high handling costs at the waterfront and "the obvious decline of the American merchant marine."

Ships are not available to handle sufficient quantities of merchandise.

The uncertainty and high cost of air freight has kept the airlines out of large scale competition with ground freight, according to the survey. Shippers complain about the frequent changes in airplane schedules occasioned by weather and wrecks.

Frequently they pay a premium rate for an emergency shipment only to find that it would have arrived faster if shipped by truck.

The survey indicates that air freight business will pick up with more equipment and better trained personnel operating from improved airports.

The board concludes that the railroads will continue to handle large articles of low value as well as carload shipments, especially where customers have railroad sidings.

In the less than carload lot shipments the motor freight lines are expected to take a large share of the business, primarily in hauls of 500 miles or less.

The survey indicates that railroads are still anxious to control the motor truck industry and gain a foothold in air transportation. It is probable that this desire will be reflected in legislative activities by the railroad lobby to control all forms of transportation.

Dubinsky Exposes Commie Tactics

Labor Unions Are Primary Target of Reds, He States

By DAVID DUBINSKY

In the New York Times Magazine

WHAT Communists do in the trade unions of any country vitally affects the welfare and security of its entire people, and not merely its organized labor movement.

No organization in American life has been immune from Communist penetration. Obedient to centralized direction, Communists have bored within church bodies, educational institutions, women's clubs, scientific groups and, believe it or not, business men's associations.

But the labor unions have been their special target. Without control of the trade unions the Communists would be lost. The unions form their economic base. Without direction of the key workers' groups, their other "transmission belts" would be useless.

The workers' organizations are the largest and most vital non-governmental body in the community. They are primarily dedicated to improving working conditions, to raising living standards.

They are part of a delicate mechanism of modern life, the core of "human engineering." The influence of organized labor reaches far beyond its 13,000,000 members or their families.

For this reason the significance of Communist operations in trade unions can scarcely be exaggerated. Like termites, they bore into the "house of labor," but are not an integral part of the structure because the spirit and aims of totalitarian Communism are totally distinct from and hostile to the ideals and policies of free trade unionism.

Free trade unionism may have its

faults, but they can be remedied because essentially the processes of these unions are democratic, even though, at times, they may fall short of the ideal.

But Communism, in unions and other organizations, is conspiratorial. It is based on the elimination of majority rule. It aims to establish the one-party state as the sole power over all groups. The unions, they are convinced, are the stepping stones to this goal.

The Communist technique is simple. The party agent forms the acquaintance of a member of a union which is marked for capture. They form a "cell" or "fraction" of a few like-minded members. With the help of the party agent a program is prepared. Naturally, it follows the Communist party line.

At the outset, the party representative's choice falls on a unionist who knows something about parliamentary procedure. Then the stage is set. The innocent is introduced to an important party functionary or well known party speaker; he is taken to cocktail parties and dances and no time is lost in introducing him to attractive partners.

The next scene is at the union meeting. Hardly is the gathering called to order before the Communist "fraction" starts to work. A member or, better still, a stooge or "innocent," makes a motion. The debate is on.

It may and frequently does last long into the night. Slowly the members who want some sleep slip out of the room. As they do, the Communist tide rises. A vote may be taken at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. The party-liners win.

Sounds simple, does it not? It is simple. And yet that is the way the followers of Stalin have captured trade unions. The same procedure used at national conventions results in the Communist capture or control of the larger units.

The Communists cannot act single-handed. They must have help. They must be a part of a crowd, of a "united front" or a "popular front," whatever the name may be. Because they know what they want, because they are skilled in parliamentary tactics, and use any methods or weapons and because they reject no trick or device, they make headway.

But the Communist "fraction" does not always plant its own member in the union president's office. This place is often reserved for the ambitious opportunist who is ready to "play along."

The "fraction" may even seek out a pliable promising non-Communist party man to bear the title of president and

thus serve as a good cover for the actual party control of the union. If he stands for the party program, that is enough. Of course the real job, such as secretary-treasurer and organizational director, must go to strict party men.

The whole Communist apparatus is highly centralized — "democratic centralism" is the phrase. But forget the "democratic." That's camouflage. The machinery is geared for quick action, for when the party line is "handed down" it must be obeyed with blind military discipline. There is no time for debate, only for "discussion and approval."

The Communists refer to themselves as the "vanguard" of labor. Nothing could be further from the truth. They have disrupted many unions with their factional quarrels and have left in their wake many saddened and disillusioned members, destroyed businesses and blasted hopes.

St. Louis Woman Praises Truck Drivers

In appreciation of courtesies shown her by many union truck drivers, Mrs. Lillian G. Epstein of St. Louis wrote the following cordial letter to Local No. 600:

"As one who travels quite extensively by automobile, I should like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the truck drivers who are so very courteous and considerate along the highways and byways.

"The following are some of their merits:

"Assistance by signalling when or when not to pass up slower moving vehicles.

"Willingly and respectfully moving over themselves to allow passenger cars to pass them by.

"Going steadily before us, letting their trucks be a guide in the wee hours of the morning when the daylight has not yet appeared.

"And last but not least, ever ready to offer assistance and aid in an emergency.

"I am extremely happy that these facts have disproved my conception of what as a child and even as a mature person I thought a truck driver to be—burly, quarrelsome, dirty and mean.

"Thanks to my travels I learned that the opposite qualities of kindness, gentility, helpfulness and generosity are the real attributes of today's truck driver.

"An appreciative traveler,

MRS. LILLIAN G. EPSTEIN."

Shippers Disgusted With Railroads

From the Trainman News

THE Association of American Railroads, that old benefactor of the public and protector of free enterprise (but itself monopolistic), announced the other day that it was going to embark on a new program to "keep the public informed on railroad progress."

That sounds promising. And if it means the poor, old, tired railroads are about to show a spark of life and make some progress to report, we're very happy.

At any rate it would be a refreshing change from what the AAR has been feeding the public for so many years in the newspapers and over the radio.

The point has been reached where the public is sick and tired of hearing the railroads moan over their troubles in financing, their so-called box car shortage, their labor "problems," their profits or lack of them, all this garnished here and there with a few soiled orchids tossed to themselves for carrying on their work so heroically.

The fact is that if the AAR would quit worrying about public relations and get down to worrying about customer relations, it could save a lot of the money it now spends on apologetic page newspaper advertisements which the public has no sympathy with anyway.

The best advertising, after all, is that which comes from satisfied customers. This is where we, as railroad workers, come in, because dissatisfied customers soon become ex-customers. And the more ex-customers there are, the more ex-railroaders there are.

That's why we are deeply concerned with the statement of the Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board, which indicates that there are plenty of unhappy

customers. This organization, representing many thousands of big shippers, points the finger straight at railroad management in placing the blame for the inexcusably poor service they have been getting.

The Atlantic States group said: "The sympathy held for the railroads over the past several years has now turned to resentment, the good will has been destroyed and can only be regained by action as distinguished from newspaper advertisements."

Doesn't that sound familiar? It should, for that's what President Whitney, in looking after the interests of BRT members, has been telling railroad managers for many years.

The shippers listed 10 faults of the railroads which might have come from the columns of *Trainman News*:

1. Delays in moving loaded cars to industries after arrival at terminals.
2. Delays in moving empty cars from the industries after release.
3. Slow over-all transit time of carloads.
4. Slow over-all transit time on LCL.
5. Failure to furnish cars for loading, number ordered, kind ordered and in condition to load.
6. Complaints with respect to inadequate tracing information as to carloads and LCL.
7. Bunching of cars.
8. Delays due to laying off crews.
9. Failure to move promptly both empty and loaded cars to avoid payment of overtime to crews.
10. Inadequate industrial relation effort necessary to build up the morale of employees.

These Passed the Hartley Bill

HERE are the 308 men and women in the lower house of Congress who passed the Hartley bill to cripple organized labor. This is 50 more votes than the Case bill received a year ago, indicating the heavy losses labor sustained in the last election when the Republicans won control of Congress.

They won following a campaign in which they assured labor that they were as friendly to labor as the Democrats.

How friendly they were they showed on April 17 when the Republican leadership drafted the Hartley bill and the Republicans in the House passed it by voting for it 215 to 22.

Look for your congressman on this list and if he is there, get ready to beat him next year.

THE ASTERISK INDICATES THOSE WHO ALSO VOTED FOR THE CASE BILL LAST YEAR.

ALABAMA

Democrats

Frank W. Boykin, Mobile.*
George M. Grant, Troy.*
George W. Andrews, Union Springs.*
Sam Hobbs, Selma.*
Pete Jarman, Livingston.*
Laurie C. Battle, Birmingham.

ARIZONA

None.

ARKANSAS

Democrats

Ezekiel C. Gathings, West Memphis.*
Wilbur D. Mills, Kensett.*
James W. Trimble, Berryville.*
Fadjo Cravens, Fort Smith.*
W. F. Norrell, Monticello.*
Oren Harris, Eldorado.

CALIFORNIA

Democrats

Clarence F. Lea, Santa Rosa.*
Clair Engle, Red Bluff.
Alfred J. Elliott, Tulare.*

Republicans

Leroy Johnson, Stockton.
John J. Allen, Jr., Oakland.
Jack Z. Anderson, San Juan Bautista.*
Bertrand W. Gearhart, Fresno.*
Ernest K. Bramblett, Pacific Grove.
Richard M. Nixon, Whittier.
Gordon L. McDonough, Los Angeles.
Donald L. Jackson, Santa Monica.
Willis W. Bradley, Long Beach.

Carl Hinshaw, Pasadena.*
John Phillips, Banning.*
Charles Kimball Fletcher, San Diego.

COLORADO

Republicans

J. Edgar Chenoweth, Trinidad.
Robert Fay Rockwell, Paonia.*

CONNECTICUT

Republicans

Antoni N. Sadlak, Rockville.
William J. Miller, Wethersfield.
Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., Pomfret Center.
Ellsworth B. Foote, North Branford.
John D. Lodge, Westport.

DELAWARE

Republican

James C. Boggs, Wilmington.

FLORIDA

Democrats

James H. Peterson, Lakeland.*
Emory H. Price, Jacksonville.*
Robert L. F. Sikes, Crestview.*
Joe Hendricks, De Land.*
Dwight L. Rogers, Ft. Lauderdale.*

GEORGIA

Democrats

Prince H. Preston, Jr., Statesboro.
Albert S. Camp, Newnan.*
James C. Davis, Decatur.
Carl Vinson, Milledgeville.*
William M. Wheeler, Alma.
Paul Brown, Elberton.*

IDAHO**Republicans**

Abe M. Goff, Moscow.
John Sanborn, Hagerman.

ILLINOIS**Republicans**

William G. Stratton, Morris.
Richard B. Vail, Chicago.
Fred E. Busbey, Chicago.
Thomas L. Owens, Chicago.
Ralph E. Church, Evanston.*
Chauncey W. Reed, West Chicago.*
Noah M. Mason, Oglesby.*
Leo E. Allen, Galena.*
Anton J. Johnson, Macomb.
Robert B. Chiperfield, Canton.*
Everett M. Dirksen, Pekin.*
Leslie C. Arends, Melvin.*
Edward H. Jenison, Paris.
Rolla C. McMillen, Decatur.*
Sid Simpson, Carrollton.*
Evan Howell, Springfield.
Charles W. Vursell, Salem.*
Roy Clippinger, Carmi.*

INDIANA**Republicans**

Charles A. Halleck, Rensselaer.*
Robert A. Grant, South Bend.*
George W. Gillie, Fort Wayne.*
Forest A. Harness, Kokomo.*
Noble J. Johnson, Terre Haute.*
Gerald W. Landis, Linton.*
Edward A. Mitchell, Evansville.
Earl Wilson, Bedford.
Raymond S. Springer, Connersville.*

IOWA**Republicans**

Thomas E. Martin, Iowa City.*
Henry O. Talle, Decorah.*
John W. Gwynne, Waterloo.*
Karl M. LeCompte, Corydon.*
Paul Cunningham, Des Moines.*
James I. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.*
Ben F. Jensen, Exira.*
Charles B. Hoeven, Alton.*

KANSAS**Republicans**

Albert M. Cole, Holton.*
Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas City.*
Herbert A. Meyer, Independence.

Edward H. Rees, Lyon County.*
Clifford R. Hope, Garden City.*
Wint Smith, Mankato.

KENTUCKY**Democrats**

Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield.*
Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon.*
Virgil Chapman, Paris.*

Republicans

Thruston B. Morton, Glenview.
John M. Robsion, Barbourville.*

LOUISIANA**Democrats**

F. Edward Hebert, New Orleans.*
James Domengeaux, Lafayette.*
Overton Brooks, Shreveport.*
Otto E. Passman, Monroe.
Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Opelousas.
A. Leonard Allen, Winfield.*

MAINE**Republicans**

Robert Hale, Portland.*
Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan.
Frank Fellows, Bangor.*

MARYLAND**Democrats**

Hugh A. Meade, Baltimore.
George H. Fallon, Baltimore.*
Lansdale G. Sasscer, Upper Marlboro.*

Republicans

Edward T. Miller, Easton.
James G. Beall, Frostburg.

MASSACHUSETTS**Republicans**

Charles R. Clason, Springfield.*
John W. Heselton, Deerfield.*
Edith N. Rogers, Lowell.*
George J. Bates, Salem.*
Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose.*
Christian A. Herter, Boston.*
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.*

MICHIGAN**Republicans**

Earl C. Michener, Adrian.*
Paul W. Shafer, Bronson.*
Clare E. Hoffman, Allegan.
Bartel J. Jonkman, Grand Rapids.*
William W. Blackney, Flint.*

Jesse P. Wolcott, Port Huron.*
 Fred L. Crawford, Saginaw.*
 Roy O. Woodruff, Bay City.*
 Fred Bradley, Rogers City.
 John B. Bennett, Ontonagon.
 Howard A. Coffin, Detroit.
 Harold F. Youngblood, Detroit.
 George A. Dondero, Royal Oak.*

MINNESOTA**Republicans**

August H. Andresen, Red Wing.*
 Joseph P. O'Hara, Glencoe.*
 George MacKinnon, Minneapolis.
 Edward J. Devitt, St. Paul.
 Walter H. Judd, Minneapolis.*
 Harold Knutson, St. Cloud.
 H. Carl Andersen, Tyler.*
 Harold C. Hagen, Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI**Democrats**

John E. Rankin, Tupelo.*
 Jamie L. Whitten, Charleston.*
 William M. Whittington, Greenwood.*
 Thomas G. Abernethy, Okolona.*
 William A. Winstead, Philadelphia.*
 William M. Colmer, Pascagoula.*
 John B. Williams, Raymond.

MISSOURI**Democrats**

Charles J. Bell, Blue Springs.
 Orville Zimmerman, Kennett.*

Republicans

Wat Arnold, Kirksville.
 Max Schwabe, Columbia.*
 William C. Cole, St. Joseph.
 Albert Lee Reeves, Jr., Kansas City.
 Marion T. Bennett, Springfield.*
 Dewey Short, Galena.*
 Parke M. Banta, Arcadia.
 Claude I. Bakewell, St. Louis.
 Walter C. Ploeser, Hawthorne.*

MONTANA**Republican**

Wesley O. D'Ewart, Wilsall.

NEBRASKA**Republicans**

Carl T. Curtis, Minden.*
 Howard H. Buffett, Omaha.*
 Karl Stefan, Norfolk.*
 Arthur L. Miller, Kimball.*

NEVADA**None.****NEW HAMPSHIRE****Republicans**

Chester E. Merrow, Center Ossipee.*
 Norris Cotton, Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY**Republicans**

Charles A. Wolverton, Camden.
 T. Millet Hand, Cape May City.*
 James C. Auchincloss, Rumson.*
 Frank A. Mathews, Jr., Riverton.*
 Charles A. Eaton, Watchung.*
 Clifford Philip Case, Rahway.
 J. Parnell Thomas, Allendale.*
 Harry L. Towe, Rutherford.*
 Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny.*
 Frank L. Sundström, East Orange.*

NEW MEXICO**Democrats**

Antonio M. Fernandez, Santa Fe.*
 Georgia L. Lusk, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK**Republicans**

W. Kingsland Macy, Islip.
 Leonard W. Hall, Oyster Bay.*
 Henry J. Latham, Queens Village.
 Gregory McMahon, Ozone Park.
 Robert T. Ross, Jackson Heights.
 Robert Nodar, Jr., Maspeth.
 Ellsworth B. Buck, Staten Island.*
 Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., New York City.
 David M. Potts, New York City.
 Ralph W. Gwinn, Bronxville.*
 Ralph A. Gamble, Larchmont.*
 Katharine P. C. St. George, Tuxedo Park.
 Jay LeFevre, New Paltz.*
 Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville.
 Dean P. Taylor, Troy.*
 Clarence E. Kilburn, Malone.*
 R. Walter Riehlman, Tully.
 Edwin A. Hall, Binghamton.
 John Taber, Auburn.*
 W. Sterling Cole, Bath.*
 Kenneth B. Keating, Rochester.
 James W. Wadsworth, Genesee.*
 Walter G. Andrews, Buffalo.*
 Daniel A. Reed, Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA**Democrats**

Herbert C. Bonner, Washington.*
 John H. Kerr, Warrenton.*
 Graham A. Barden, New Bern.*
 Carl T. Durham, Chapel Hill.*
 J. Bayard Clark, Fayetteville.*
 Charles B. Deane, Rockingham.
 Robert L. Doughton, Laurel Springs.*
 Hamilton C. Jones, Charlotte.
 Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia.*
 Monroe M. Redden, Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA**Republican**

Charles R. Robertson, Bismarck.*

OHIO**Republicans**

George H. Bender, Cleveland Heights.
 Charles H. Elston, Cincinnati.*
 William E. Hess, Cincinnati.*
 Raymond H. Burke, Hamilton.
 Robert F. Jones, Lima.*
 Cliff Clevenger, Bryan.*
 Edward O. McCowen, Wheelersburg.*
 Clarence J. Brown, Blanchester.*
 Homer A. Ramey, Toledo.*
 Thomas A. Jenkins, Ironton.*
 Walter E. Brehm, Logan.*
 John M. Vorys, Columbus.*
 Alvin F. Weichel, Sandusky.*
 P. W. Griffiths, Marietta.*
 Henderson H. Carson, Canton.
 J. Harry McGregor, West Lafayette.*
 Earl R. Lewis, St. Clairsville.
 Frances P. Bolton, Lyndhurst.*

OKLAHOMA**Democrat**

Preston E. Peden, Altus.

Republicans

George B. Schwabe, Tulsa.*
 Ross Rizley, Guymon.*

OREGON**Republicans**

Walter Norblad, Astoria.*
 Lowell Stockman, Pendleton.*
 Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg.*

PENNSYLVANIA**Republicans**

James Gallagher, Philadelphia.
 Robert N. McGarvey, Philadelphia.
 Hardie Scott, Philadelphia.
 Franklin J. Maloney, Philadelphia.
 George W. Sarbacher, Jr., Philadelphia.*
 Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Philadelphia.
 E. Wallace Chadwick, Swathmore.
 Paul B. Dague, Downingtown.
 Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Wernersville.
 Wilson D. Gillette, Towanda.*
 Robert F. Rich, Woolrich.*
 Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Wynnewood.*
 Richard M. Simpson, Huntingdon.*
 John C. Kunkel, Harrisburg.
 Leon H. Gavin, Oil City.*
 Chester H. Gross, York.*
 James E. Van Zandt, Altoona.
 William J. Crow, Uniontown.
 Louis E. Graham, Beaver.*
 Harve Tibbott, Ebensburg.*
 Carroll D. Kearns, Farrell.
 John McDowell, Wilkinsburg.
 Robert J. Corbett, Bellevue.
 James G. Fulton, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND**None.****SOUTH CAROLINA****Democrats**

L. Mendel Rivers, Charleston.*
 John J. Riley, Sumter.*
 William J. B. Dorn, Greenwood.
 Joseph R. Bryson, Greenville.*
 James P. Richards, Lancaster.*
 John L. McMillan, Florence.*

SOUTH DAKOTA**Republicans**

Karl E. Mundt, Madison.*
 Francis Case, Custer.*

TENNESSEE**Democrats**

Albert A. Gore, Carthage.*
 Joseph L. Evins, Smithville.
 James P. Priest, Nashville.*
 Wirt Courtney, Franklin.*
 Tom Murray, Jackson.*
 Jere Cooper, Dyersburg.*
 Clifford Davis, Memphis.

Republican

John Jennings, Jr., Knoxville.*

TEXAS**Democrats**

Wright Patman, Texarkana.*
 Lindley Beckworth, Upshur County.*
 J. Frank Wilson, Dallas.
 Olin E. Teague, College Station.
 Lyndon B. Johnson, Johnson City.*
 William R. Poage, Waco.*
 Wingate H. Lucas, Grapevine.
 Ed Gossett, Wichita Falls.*
 John E. Lyle, Jr., Corpus Christi.*
 Milton H. West, Brownsville.*
 Omar Burleson, Anson.
 George H. Mahon, Colorado City.*
 Paul J. Kilday, San Antonio.*
 O. Clark Fisher, San Angelo.

UTAH**Republican**

William A. Dawson, Layton.

VERMONT**Republican**

Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.*

VIRGINIA**Democrats**

Porter Hardy, Jr., Churchland.
 J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond.*

Patrick H. Drewry, Petersburg.*
 Thomas B. Stanley, Stanleytown.
 James L. Almond, Jr., Roanoke.*
 Burr P. Harrison, Winchester.

WASHINGTON**Republicans**

Fred Norman, Raymond.
 Hal Holmes, Ellensburg.*
 Walt Horan, Wenatchee.*

WEST VIRGINIA**Republicans**

Francis J. Love, Wheeling.
 Edward G. Rohrbough, Glenville.
 Hubert S. Ellis, Huntington.*

WISCONSIN**Republicans**

Lawrence H. Smith, Racine.*
 William H. Stevenson, La Crosse.*
 Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee.
 Frank B. Keefe, Oshkosh.*
 Reid F. Murray, Ogdensburg.
 John W. Byrnes, Green Bay.*
 Alvin E. O'Konski, Mercer.

WYOMING**Republican**

Frank A. Barrett, Lusk.*

These Congressmen Backed Labor

THESE are the 107 members of Congress who stood up for labor when the Hartley bill passed the House. This is 48 fewer votes than labor received last year when the Case bill passed the House.

Most of the 48 were branded as "radicals" and defeated in an off-year election when millions of labor votes, lulled into inertia by false Republican promises, did not go to the polls.

If your congressman is on this list remember him next year. He is entitled to your support for re-election and unless he gets better backing than the opponents of the Case bill received, the labor votes in the next Congress may evaporate completely.

THE ASTERISK INDICATES THOSE WHO ALSO BACKED LABOR ON THE CASE BILL.

ALABAMA**Democrats**

Albert Rains, Gadsden.
 Carter Manasco, Jasper.
 Robert E. Jones, Scottsboro.

ARIZONA**Democrats**

Richard F. Harless, Phoenix.*
 John R. Murdock, Tempe.*

ARKANSAS**Democrat**

Brooks Hays, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA**Democrats**

Franck R. Havenner, San Francisco.*
 George P. Miller, Alameda.*
 Helen Gahagan Douglas, Los Angeles.*
 Chet Holifield, Montebello.*
 Harry R. Sheppard, Yucaipa.*
 Cecil R. King, Los Angeles.

Republican

Richard J. Welch, San Francisco.

COLORADO**Democrat**

John A. Carroll, Denver.

CONNECTICUT**Republican**

James T. Patterson, Naugatuck.

DELAWARE**None.****FLORIDA****Democrat**

George A. Smathers, Miami.

GEORGIA**Democrat**

Henderson L. Lanham, Rome.

IDAHO**None.****ILLINOIS****Democrats**

William L. Dawson, Chicago.*
 Martin Gorski, Chicago.*
 Adolph J. Sabath, Chicago.*
 Thomas J. O'Brien, Chicago.*
 Thomas S. Gordon, Chicago.*
 Charles M. Price, East St. Louis.*

Republicans

Robert J. Twyman, Chicago.
 C. W. Bishop, Cartersville.*

INDIANA**Democrat**

Ray J. Madden, Gary.*

IOWA**None.****KANSAS****None.****KENTUCKY****Democrats**

Brent Spence, Fort Thomas.*
 Joe B. Bates, Greenup.*

Republican

W. Howes Meade, Paintsville.

LOUISIANA**Democrat**

Hale Boggs, New Orleans.

MAINE**None.****MARYLAND****Democrat**

Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Baltimore.*

MASSACHUSETTS**Democrats**

Philip J. Philbin, Clinton.*
 Harold D. Donohue, Worcester.
 Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.*
 John F. Kennedy, Boston.
 John W. McCormack, Dorchester.*

MICHIGAN**Democrats**

George G. Sadowski, Detroit.*
 John D. Dingell, Detroit.
 John Lesinski, Dearborn.*

Republican

Albert J. Engel, Muskegon.*

MINNESOTA**Democrat**

John A. Blatnik, Chisholm.

MISSISSIPPI**None.****MISSOURI****Democrats**

Clarence Cannon, Elsberry.*
 Frank M. Karsten, St. Louis.

MONTANA**Democrat**

Michael J. Mansfield, Missoula.*

NEBRASKA**None.**

NEVADA

Republican

Charles H. Russell, Ely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

None.

NEW JERSEY

Democrats

Mary T. Norton, Jersey City.

Edward J. Hart, Jersey City.*

Republican

Gordon Canfield, Paterson.*

NEW MEXICO

None.

NEW YORK

Democrats

John J. Delaney, Brooklyn.*

Joseph L. Pfeifer, Brooklyn.*

Eugene J. Keogh, Brooklyn.*

Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn.*

James J. Heffernan, Brooklyn.*

John J. Rooney, Brooklyn.*

Donald L. O'Toole, Brooklyn.*

Leo F. Rayfield, Brooklyn.*

Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn.*

Arthur G. Klein, New York City.

Sol Bloom, New York City.

Adam Powell, Jr., New York City.*

Walter A. Lynch, New York City.*

Benjamin J. Rabin, New York City.*

Charles A. Buckley, Bronx.*

William T. Byrne, Loudonville.*

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits, New York City.

Edward J. Elsaesser, Buffalo.*

John C. Butler, Buffalo.*

American Labor

Vito Marcantonio, New York City.*

NORTH CAROLINA

Democrats

Harold D. Cooley, Nashville.

John H. Folger, Mount Airy.

NORTH DAKOTA

Republican

William Lemke, Fargo.*

OHIO

Democrats

Walter B. Huber, Akron.*

Robert Crosser, Cleveland.

Michael J. Kirwan, Youngstown.*

Republican

Frederick C. Smith, Marion.

OKLAHOMA

Democrats

William G. Stigler, Stigler.

Carl Albert, McAlester.

Glen D. Johnson, Okemah.

A. S. (Mike) Monroney, Oklahoma City.

Toby Morris, Lawton.

OREGON

Republican

Homer D. Angell, Portland.*

PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats

Francis E. Walter, Easton.*

Thomas E. Morgan, Fredericktown.*

Augustine B. Kelley, Greensburg.*

Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh.*

Frank Buchanan, McKeesport.

Republicans

James P. Scoblick, Archbald.

Mitchell Jenkins, Trucksville.

Ivor D. Fenton, Mahanoy City.*

RHODE ISLAND

Democrats

Aime J. Forand, Cumberland.*

John E. Fogarty, Harmony.*

SOUTH CAROLINA

None.

SOUTH DAKOTA

None.

TENNESSEE

Democrat

Estes Kefauver, Chattanooga.*

Republican

Dayton E. Phillips, Elizabethton.

TEXAS

Democrats

J. M. Combs, Beaumont.*

Sam Rayburn, Bonham.

Tom Pickett, Palestine.

Albert Thomas, Houston.*

Robert E. Thomason, El Paso.

UTAH

Democrat

Walter K. Granger, Cedar City.*

VERMONT

None.

VIRGINIA**Democrat**

John W. Flanagan, Jr., Bristol.*

WASHINGTON**Democrat**

Henry M. Jackson, Everett.*

Republicans

Homer R. Jones, Bremerton.

Thor C. Tollefson, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA**Democrats**

John Kee, Bluefield.*

Erland H. Hedrick, Beckley.*

Republican

Melvin C. Snyder, Kingwood.

WISCONSIN**Republican**

John C. Brophy, Milwaukee.

WYOMING

None.

17 Congressmen Listed as Not Voting

Seventeen congressmen were listed as not voting on the Hartley bill. Ten are Democrats and seven are Republicans. They are Poulson of California, Hill of Colorado, Cox, Pace and Wood of Georgia, Clements of Kentucky, Morrison of Louisiana, Gifford of Massachusetts, Kean of New Jersey, Fuller of New York, Gerlach of Pennsylvania,

Mansfield and Worley of Texas, Bland and Smith of Virginia, Hull of Wisconsin and Feighan of Ohio.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts did not vote, according to the House rules, while the record made no mention of Congressman Louis Ludlow of Indiana, who has been seriously ill for some time.

Real Aim of NAM is to Lower Living Standards

The real aim of the NAM at this time is to smash the American standard of living, break up labor unions and thereby force wages down and wreck the working conditions of millions of people. It has no other purpose under the sun.

The NAM bleats constantly about your liberty—but it isn't interested in anything but your sweat, if it can buy

that sweat at a low price. Never in the history of its activity has the NAM spoken for improvement of the living standards of working people. It has opposed the child labor laws, it has fought minimum wages for women and minors employed in industry, it has done its best to wreck safety and industrial insurance legislation.—*Burlington (Iowa) Labor News*.

How Teamsters and Engineers Settled Dispute

A controversy arose recently between the Teamsters and the Hoisting Engineers over the jurisdiction of some part of the work in this state which came near causing a strike.

However, the local officers of the two organizations referred the matter to their International presidents at Wash-

ington, who decided the dispute and wired their decision to Springfield. The two unions accepted the ruling of their Internationals and continued on the job.

This is the proper way to settle any differences between local unions.—*Illinois Tradesman*.

Business Unites, Labor Splits

MILLIONS of union members are mystified by the sudden attack made upon them by Congress. They can't understand why such drastic action should have been taken in a period of comparative industrial tranquility.

"What happened?" they are asking each other.

That question is answered by the May 13 issue of the *Congressional Quarterly*, which reveals the staggering extent of the campaign against labor by organized business, headed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

This campaign didn't start suddenly. It has been going on for 10 years. It began in 1937 and it continued quietly and effectively through the succeeding years while organized labor, oblivious to the danger, expended its efforts in bitter internal strife.

Business united to fight labor. Labor divided to fight itself.

Some idea of the amount of money business is spending can be obtained from the fact that it is costing the American Federation of Labor \$1,500,000 to carry an advertising campaign in 110 daily newspapers.

The NAM alone is carrying on a similar campaign in 287 daily newspapers. It is spending probably around \$4,000,000 for this phase of its activities. But besides that it is sending propaganda to 5,500 weekly newspapers and to broadcasters for 839 radio stations. Regular broadcasts are carried on 113 radio stations.

Beyond that, the NAM circularizes 40,000 leaders of women's clubs, 40,000 educators, 20,000 clergymen and 20,000 farm leaders, according to the *Congressional Quarterly*.

Supplementing this river of propaganda, the national Chamber of Commerce is busy working on legislative questions through its 2,713 local chambers and trade associations.

Through six regional directors it organizes "committees on national affairs" in every state to follow up the propaganda of the NAM and to bring pressure on local congressmen and senators.

And of course the theme for the local committees is supplied by constant communications from the national chamber.

After 10 years of this work, accelerated by campaign help for friendly candidates, it is not surprising that business finally passed the labor bills in which it has invested countless millions of dollars.

The same money spent to improve labor relations would have accomplished better results more quickly. It would have brought industrial peace. Instead, business bought industrial discord.

Business speaks in America today with a single, thunderous voice. Labor replies with many conflicting voices.

When labor . . . but you know the answer. Say it yourself!

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

THE CUTS
SHOWN REPRESENT

Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons

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The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

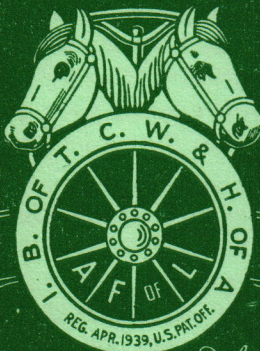
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

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BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

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Daniel J. Tolson, General President

John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.